

The Confederate.

D. M. McRAE, J. A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.,

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1864.

It is very evident that the *Conservative* has changed hands again; there is evidently a "new hand at the bellows;" and from the blast that is blown, the arm must be a lusty one, and the will that impels it, under a powerful influence. Wrath, we should say, not an ordinary common anger at just cause, but a violent fit of convulsive indignation—a storm of fury—such as one sometimes sees burst in a mountainous region all of a sudden, when apparently there is no cloud to produce it. This manifestation of wrath is evidently Governor Vance's own. No other body in the State could have gotten so mad on his account, or discharged so much ready bile on his behalf.

The display made through the columns of the *Conservative*, shows a long gathering accumulation of spleen and ill-humor; or else a very admirably imitated and feigned fury. It is by no means sure that this last is not the reality; and that the coming Senatorial election, for which Governor Vance "is in the hands of his friends," may be the stimulant of the same policy which hounded down the secessionists during the last summer, is altogether probable. What right has Governor Vance to talk about "no partyism?" When a short time ago we urged the abrogation of party politics and sought to assure the Governor of the disposition of all true Confederates to stand by him in every effort to maintain the cause, his organ, of all the *Conservative* papers in the State that we saw, was the only one to rebuff the proposal, and to insist upon the continuance of political parties—unwilling that there should be only the party of the country—and the enemy; but insisting that the *Conservative* party must be kept up, and to hold on to the "originals," for Governor Vance's further malediction and abuse.

Governor Vance well knows that he has been much accused, though these accusations have been confined to his quondam associates, of "filling offices with men who are within the conscript age." Was it so sore a subject to have reference made to this accusation, in order to allow a refutation? We were not aware of it; still less did we suppose, that, "as the Governor is a lawyer, that he would deny everything, and demand the proof." This, it is true, is a lawyer's device when he defends a criminal, but we had hardly supposed that an independent Governor, conscious of innocence and capable of making it clear, would have fled to so humble a refuge. We would advise the Governor to cool down. At present we shall push the matter no farther, unless provoked to it. But at a more propitious time, we may so far recur to it as to show, at least, the truth of our allegation as to Governor Vance's partial character.

This is no new thing, our saying this of him. We said the same during the gubernatorial canvass; and then, so far from this hot indignation being excited, the Governor considered it quite a compliment, and availed himself of the claim it gave him upon his loosely attached *Conservative* friends. When we do recur to this subject, we shall not fail to recur to the *European Agency*; for in that matter we owe no obligation to Gov. Vance, and he has nothing to be proud of. After a further observation we are done, unless the Governor can find time, amid his multifarious occupations, to keep up strife and desires to do so.

We have never pretended to allege that the Governor needs glasses. For aught we know he has as many "glasses" as he wants; and we admit his eyes are sharp enough to see through with or without a glass.

And we further connect with his Excellency that "people ought to speak the truth when they say anything; but it is not easy for one who says a great deal, to speak the whole truth and nothing but the truth." The Governor's late experience of much talking, entitles him to know in the premises; and we accept his testimony. Says the organ: "Gov. Vance would be quite a favorite with some people, if he could be used." The Governor has a prevailing suspicion that somebody is trying to use him. Now we have no use for him. The country has. If he will devote himself to the uses to which the country can put him, it is all we desire.

A Press Convention.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* suggests a convention of the press at an early day. While we do not harbor the apprehensions exhibited by the *Constitutionalist* as respects the disposition of the present Congress to interfere with the liberty of the press, we second the motion for a convention.

There are many questions of vital moment to editors and publishers which could be brought before such a body. The most important are these: The supply of materials, for publication, and taking some action in regard to the extortionate disposition and practices of the Telegraph Companies. In regard to supplies, the Confederate, or State Governments, might be induced to furnish materials of all kinds necessary to the publication of journals, by orders to foreign ports. One ship load of type, etc., would furnish all the newspaper establishments in the Confederacy for twelve months.

Aside from business matters, the meeting of editors and publishers in Convention would be of benefit to the fraternity, morally and socially.

We commend to the perusal of our readers, an article in this paper, on the subject of President Davis and the Press, taken from the *Columbus*, (Ga.) *Enquirer*. It will be seen that views similar to those expressed by us, on this subject, are entertained by the *Enquirer*; and the plain, rational manner in which its views are presented, dispel the scare crew illusions that have been dressed up to alarm the people about the "liberty of the Press" being endangered. Other papers have taken the same view, but we have not room to copy from all of them. If Congress should deem it advisable to put all the people of the Confederacy on the same footing in fixing the military status of the country, we have no fears that Editors will be "subsidized" or degraded, any more than any other class, who may be detailed because of their being considered more useful at home in their avocations than in the field.

We append the following from the *Charlotte Times*:

THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.—It is really amusing to read the editorials of some of our contemporaries who have become most terribly excited in consequence of President Davis recommending that class exemptions be discarded and the conscript editorial be put upon an equality with other persons.

Some of our brethren call loudly to the conductors of the Press to combine and do the very naughty thing of suspending the papers of those who may be exempted under the operations of said law, if passed, to spite somebody; the people, if not the government, but we think they would, in that case, "cut their nose to spite their face."

The whole thing is ridiculous and we are astonished that intelligent gentlemen should so far forget the rules of justice as to expect (not to say advise, as they have done) that contractors, shemakers, tanners, blacksmiths, millers, professors, teachers, employees in stock companies, &c., be sent to the army, but they are not brave enough or have not sufficient patriotism to say here I am, send me.

What do they mean? Have all the brave and patriotic men who have been connected with the Press gone to the front? Have none been left? Shame upon it, and we will upon every true indented apprentice, who has honorably served his work master, graduated and rose by his own natural energy and skill to occupy the Chair Editorial, to frown upon these bastards who claim to be the children of the arts.—We dispense them.

New Advertisements.

Dr. Johnson's Account Book Stolen. The Thief deserves a visitation upon him of all the diseases it contains charges for. He may care himself, however, and get \$200, if he will return the Book.

Valuable Land for Sale in Guilford county. Declaration of Dividend by the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company.

Notice to Slave Owners by Major McRae. A Stray Horse taken up.

Wanted by John G. Williams & Co., Virginia and North Carolina Bank Notes, &c. Blue Stone for Sale by Creech & Litchford. Also Southern Star Snuff. The same firm advertises a Dwelling House in Raleigh for Rent.

Tucker, Andrews & Co., advertise the finest Brown Domestic for Sale. Also Gun Powder. Also Auction Sale of rare and valuable articles at the N. C. Bookstore.

See Advertisement of the Bingham School—one of the most renowned in the land.—Being placed on the same footing with the other Military Educational Institutions of the country, the Pupils are exempt from conscription until they are 18 years of age.

The contemplated attack on Wilmington is deferred, says a Philadelphia paper of the 12th, by Commodore Porter being compelled to send a number of his fleet in search of the Tallahassee, Olustee and Chickamauga.—Godd for them.

For the Confederate.

To the President and Congress of the Confederate States.

Make your Treasury notes and bonds in future, not payable in specie, but only receivable in payment of taxes. This is all the tinkering out currency needs. Lay the taxes heavy enough to call in the notes and bonds as fast as issued, or soon thereafter, and the price of productions in the Confederacy can be brought down to any desirable limit.—Abolish your titling law and system of impositions, which are rapidly demoralizing a hitherto comparatively honest and virtuous nation of farmers, and pass a straight out *ad valorem* tax law on every sort of property. This would necessarily make your notes current; for every man must get them to pay his taxes with; and to do so must sell something that he has. Your notes cannot then be shaved off abroad, for they will be without value to any except tax-payers within the Confederacy. Do not be afraid of making the taxes too heavy. The country has a right to demand the whole earnings of every man during the war, to save what he had at the beginning of it. Our people feel and know this, and will sustain you in carrying out the principle. If it is found impossible for our people to make at home all necessities during the war, the adoption of this system will enable you to sell bonds abroad made especially for the purpose, for a premium, or at least at par; as foreigners will then know that at the close of the war, we shall have but a small domestic debt to pay, and they will be our only creditors. If your system of impositions is persevered in, you will starve the army and non-producers. It throws the chief burden of supporting the soldiers, their families and the poor on the best and most patriotic citizens, and holds out a premium to the shirkers of our land. It is clearly the duty of lawmakers to equalize the burden of taxation as nearly as they can, not to impose it exclusively on their best people. The only way by which you can reach the unpatriotic, is through general laws. What would you think of the wagoner applying the lash exclusively to the free horses of his team? By and by they will be unable to pull, though ever so willing. You will soon find yourselves in the condition of Braddock at Moneagabala, when Washington told him "the regulars won't fight and the rangers are nearly all killed."

COMMON SENSE.

From Georgia.

FROM UP THE ROAD.

There are a great many statements in regard to the position of affairs in Atlanta and vicinity most of which are more unreliable rumors—nothing more.

A gentleman in this city received this morning a letter from a gentleman up the road, which contains the annexed news: A young lady who resides in a village about forty miles from Atlanta, resolved a few days since to visit that place on business. Knowing that she would not be permitted to enter the city, as a white girl, she determined to enter it disguised as a mulatto. Accordingly she stained her face and hands with a preparation made from the green bark of the walnut. This gave her skin a rich olive color. She then frizzled her hair and started. The pickets permitted her to pass, supposing that she either belonged in the city, or was a runaway from below. While in Atlanta she heard some officers remark that a large number of troops would leave soon. They said that they supposed Sherman's route would be to Macon first and Augusta next.

A gentleman from above Atlanta gives us some intelligence which corroborates the statements published a few days ago. He says the Federals are certainly running leading trains from Atlanta to Marietta, and empty trains back again. This looks as if either the city was to be evacuated or that Sherman had decided on a movement that made it necessary for him to move his supplies at Atlanta further up the road.

THE LATEST NEWS.

A report was brought down by passengers on the Georgia Railroad passenger train last night, that the Yankees were advancing on Social Circle. Scouts reported at the Circle that the Yankees camped six miles from the Circle on Wednesday night.

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

Nothing is definitely known as yet in regard to Sherman's movements, although it is quite certain that he has moved in some direction.

It was rumored on our streets Thursday that he had commenced a march towards Montgomery. Another rumor stated that he was moving towards Columbus, and that three corps of his army were already at Jonesboro. Another rumor says he is marching on Macon.

Whether he intends to advance on either of these places at present, we cannot say. A little fact, however, stated to us, confirms us in the opinion that a movement of some kind has been made. A railroad agent in this city received a telegraph dispatch from Macon to allow no cars of the road he acted for to come in that direction.

THE LATEST RUMORS.

The latest rumors brought by passengers from Macon report Sherman advancing on that city at the head of five corps. He had burned Rome, Marietta and Atlanta, and occupied Jonesboro on Wednesday.

It is further reported on the streets that all the box cars in this city have been ordered to Macon to bring off the commissary stores.

It is reported that our State forces engaged the enemy near Jonesboro. Results unknown.

It is also rumored that Sherman before he left Atlanta destroyed several bridges on the Western & Atlantic Railroad. And that he is also devastating the country as he advances, laying waste and burning everything.

FROM THE FRONT.

The Montgomery *Mail* publishes the annexed letter, dated Tusculum, Ala., Nov. 6.

We are kept so much in the dark in regard to army movements, that we know nothing of them until it is too late to be called news. I hardly know what to think of the prospect of going to Middle Tennessee. Sometimes it looks quite flattering, and then again becomes gloomy.

Large quantities of "hard tack" and bacon are being brought to Tusculum; the transportation already quite limited, being again reduced—the usual precursor to a move.

Sherman was on yesterday reported with his forces lying between Decatur and Huntsville. To-day I was told that he was moving in the direction of Pulaski.

Well, let him move. We can move him back through Middle Tennessee as we did out of Georgia.

The Mobile *Tribune* has private information from Tusculum to the 4th inst., as follows:

Our scouts reported that 15,000 of the enemy had arrived at Decatur, and were evidently following up our forces. On the 2nd inst. we shelled them at that place. There were then only three thousand there, and we could have captured it easily, but that was not in the programme. We captured some thirty or forty prisoners, and killed and wounded from three to four hundred. Our loss in killed and wounded was about one hundred. We have Florence fortified. The Yankee cavalry is very numerous on the other side, but exhibit no desire to dispute the passage of the modern Reuben.

Sherman's troops are scattered as follows: One corps, Gen. Osterhaus, is at Atlanta, 15,000 men at Chattanooga, and 5,000 at Bridgeport. There are also some at Stevenson, but how many was not ascertained.

Gen. Hood has been quite unwell for two or three days, but is now all right again. Beauregard is here, but Hood is in command of the army.

The West Point Bulletin of Nov. 16th contains the annexed:

A gentleman direct from the scene tells us that the Yankees have burnt Rome and moving some way. He says the town has been literally reduced to ashes, and evidently some programme of future movements was about to be inaugurated.

The Montgomery Appeal publishes the following about Hood's army.

Civilians are not permitted to travel on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, north of Meridian, which is the railroad route to the vicinity of the army, when its location was last reported. This fact Hood has succeeded in mystifying both friend and foe, and as he can very easily direct the conduct of his military superintendant of telegraph, so as to prevent the transmission of intelligence, we may expect to remain begoggled until such time as he desires the public to become posted. We must exercise patience.—*Augusta Chron. & Sentinel*.

FROM MISSOURI.

The Macon *Confederate* of the 17th, says private advices from Missouri state that Price has not left, nor does he intend leaving the State. He has accumulated horses, arms, ammunition and men, and is pursuing a premeditated course as to his route Southward. His acquisitions have all been preserved, and he has at present the strongest mounted force in the Confederacy.

There is no news yet confirming the Yankee statements concerning the capture of Generals Marmaduke and Cabell.

Letter from the Front.

Correspondence of the Southern Confederacy.

COVINGTON, MISSISSIPPI.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 6, 1864.

The march of the army from Gadsden to Tusculum was not marked by any event of greater importance than invading Decatur. This was not done for the purpose of taking it—its surrender was not demanded. When the army first came in front of it, there were about two thousand of the enemy in the fortifications, and they could have been carried with the loss of a thousand or two men, which Gen. Hood considered more than it was worth. There were scattered forces, which soon gathered in the works, and this was the main object. Our wagon train was thus left free to pursue its way in peace. After it had passed the army took up its line of march, which was uninterrupted, until it reached Tusculum.

The country through which the army passed, formerly the most fertile and beautiful in the South, was sadly changed. Vast fields, rich and undulating, were lying idle—barren and but few improvements left. Bunches of shrubbery here and there along the line of march, with burnt and charred limbs, told eloquent but sad stories of the happy homes once standing, laid in ashes by a soldiery as brutal and unfeeling as any that ever disgraced a uniform. Here it was that Turchin's brave had a way unchecked by official control, for not only hours but days and wretched weeks. The people were glad to see and heartily welcomed the greasy rebels as more, but they had nothing but a welcome to give. Their substance was gone.

The entrance into Florence was something to make the heart and eyes fill. The women were almost frantic with joy. Just in the midst of relieving the heart of the last Tennessee—by the best in the army—broke forth in one of the finest and most striking pieces, and I leave your imagination to complete the picture.

The crossing was effected without any serious opposition. Yankee troops, chiefly cavalry, were on the other bank, but they were lounging about and sleeping apparently unconscious of the slightest danger. An old warehouse on the opposite bank was used as a sort of picket stand, and in and around this their horses were hitched. When the boats were ready our artillery opened on them and several shells went whistling through the building and all around it. Then there was a great deal of shooting, and the boats were filled with smoke. We lost one man. We captured several in the town who were rather too slow in getting away.

Who Will Deny It?

When our Savior was on earth, He declared that those who were not for Him, was against Him. There are periods in the history of individuals and of nations when, to condemn, it is only necessary to withhold positive approval. Hence, when virtue is slandered or honor impeached, a professed friend need do nothing more than sit in silence and let others do the work of misery and destruction. As with individuals, so also with nations.

If this be true, what only silence is construed into consent, what must be said of those who exhibit to the world the spectacle of using, in their bitter criticisms against their country's leaders and lawful officers the very gestures, language and ideas which are used by their country's foes? Look at our country now. See what bitter warfare is waged against her. Blackened hearths now mark the spot where once stood the happy homestead, and death has proven the coveted relief to the wronged maiden, the injured wife, the starving children. Every town and hamlet can point to Southern patriots' graves; every battle field is crimsoned with the blood of the sons of the South; every breast is draped in mourning because of the seat they vacated forever; hearts all over the land are bursting with grief for loved ones struck down, or filled with anguish for those yet exposed; families scattered; homes desolated; churches closed and altars desecrated, and yet, strange to say, just at such a time when every energy should be strained in united action to avenge these wrongs, and secure to our country independence, to her daughters security, to her sons liberty, there are those even in high places, who trying to convince the people that their rulers are incompetent and despicable, and unworthy of confidence and support!

The language is identical, whether uttered in New York or Georgia. We hope the motives are not the same. But just now moment imagine yourself in England, looking at the bloody scene being enacted on this continent. With dispassionate eye you clearly see that your Congress enacts only such laws as the Judiciary pronounces constitutional, and which your own judgment approves as demanded by the exigencies of war. You behold in the President the unflinching friend of Constitutional liberty, rising above the storm of battle around him, and with eye fixed upon the goal sought—the independence of his country, and the liberties of her people—going straight onward, unmoved by fears, undiminished by threats, full of hope and confidence, and striking with all his might blows which are intended, and intended alone for his country's foes. Now listen to his assailants—what think you of their language—their charges—their honesty of their motives—their sincerity of their patriotism?—Would you wonder at failure where there are such internal strifes and divisions?—Would you blame England for not recognizing us when our people themselves give way to doubt? Could you deny that our enemies have grounds for encouragement, and for supposing that there are such dissensions among us as to render our subjugation easy? You would weep over the madness which is urging us on to anarchy and self-destruction. And you would realize that we have much more to fear at home than from our open enemies.—*Augusta Register*.

The practice that is growing in favor throughout the country of giving able bodied soldiers, who should remain in the front where they are, so long as they have physical capacity to endure the rigors of a severe campaign, civil positions that exempt them from the military service, is, we think, reprehensible.

We trust that the next Legislature in selecting its clerks, doorknockers, &c., will not follow a precedent, so detrimental to the public welfare.

If the soldier has hoped for civil preferment, as a reward for faithful military service, he should be content to wait at least till the struggle is ended before he strives to secure his premium.

That which he deserves now for meritorious conduct in promotion in the field. And no doubt the deserving will soon be rewarded, as Congress has already before it for consideration, a resolution favoring an abolishment of the seniority rule, and authorizing promotion from the ranks for distinguished skill and gallantry.—*Carrollton*.

New Advertisements.

SNUFF, SNUFF, SNUFF.

FOR SALE.

Just received 100 boxes Southern Star Snuff on consignment.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
nov. 21-31

BLUESTONE! BLUESTONE!

FOR SALE.

Just received 300 lbs. Blue Stone on consignment.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
nov. 21-31.

FOR RENT.

On Saturday next, the 26th Nov. we will rent to the highest bidder, the "House and lot," situated on the South East Corner of Benchman's Grave for the year 1865. The building is brick and has five rooms, and all necessary out houses—the lot one acre.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Com. Merchant's and Auctioneers.

JUST RECEIVED.

A lot of extra fine Brown Domestic. (Finest made.)

TUCKER ANDREWS & Co.
nov. 21-31.

FOR SALE.

A few kegs F. F. Gun Powder.

TUCKER ANDREWS & Co.
nov. 21-31.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL.

A MILITARY AND CLASSICAL FINISHING ACADEMY.

The next session will begin at Mobernville on the N. C. R. R., Feb. 1st, 1865. While the old course has been retained, extensive additions have been made, with a view to making good soldiers as well as good scholars.

Address: COL. W. M. BINGHAM,
Superintendent,
nov. 21-31.

Important Auction Sale.

In order to make room for other goods, we will sell at the N. C. Book Store, the following articles, on Thursday 24th, at 10 o'clock.

One Pair 13 inch Globes
One Copying Press
One Metallic Umbrella Stand
One Book Case with Glass doors
Five Large Gilt Frames
Eight Counter Tables
One Mahogany Bureau
One Painted Bureau
Fourteen Show Cases
One Table, turned legs—Painted
Three Oil Lamps
Two Umbrella Stands—Metallic
Two Cane Racking Chairs
One Basket and a great variety of useful articles for House keeping.

The Show Cases have very fine large French Plate glass in them.

TUCKER ANDREWS & Co.
Auct. & Commission Merchants.
nov. 21-31.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. CO.,
Wilmington, Nov. 18, 1864.

DIVIDEND NO. 27.

The Directors of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company have declared a Dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 23d inst. The Books for transfer of Stock are closed until after that date.

J. W. THOMPSON,
nov 21-31

NOTICE.

Taken up on or about the 5th day of October last, on the premises of Mrs. A. S. J. Jones, near Black Creek Depot, a SORREL HORSE, about six years old, with a blaze face and three white feet. Said horse is about fifteen hands high, and somewhat saddle marked. He is now in the possession of Capt. J. B. Harris, Wilson, N. C. The owner is required to pay all legal charges, and take him away.

nov 21-31

WANTED.

\$6,000 VIRGINIA BANK BILLS,
\$6,000 N. CAROLINA BANK BILLS,
COUPONS OLD N. C. SIXES,
COUPONS N. C. RAILROAD,
OLD N. C. SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
nov 21-31

NOTICE.

HOQRS 2d MILITARY DIST.,
DEPARTMENT N. C., and So. Va.,
Goldsboro, No. 17, 1864.

NOTICE.

Owners of Slaves impressed for work on the fortifications in this District who have absconded and returned to their homes, are notified that if said slaves are not returned immediately they will be sent for, and kept at work two days for every day of their absence.

By order of Brig. Gen. BAKER.
J. C. McRAE,
Assistant Adjutant Gen.
nov. 21-31.

STOLEN.

From my office between the hours of twelve o'clock last night and nine o'clock this morning, my BOOK OF ACCOUNTS, settled and unsettled, for the years '63 and '64. It is a large Ledger and contains all the charges for my professional labor during the above mentioned period of time. It cannot, under any circumstances, be of service to another save for its leather cover and remaining blank leaves, while it is of incalculable value to me.

I will give two hundred dollars reward for the recovery of it, and no questions asked.

nov 19-31

LAND FOR SALE.

Will be sold at Auction, by order of the Court of Equity for Guilford county, in Greensboro, N. C., on Tuesday, the 29th day of November, a

TRACT OF LAND.

situated in said county, seven miles west of Greensboro, and containing about 350 Acres—most of which is in a good state of cultivation. Upon the premises are a Dwelling House, Saw and Grist Mill and Cotton Gin, and a very large Orchard. The land is as good as any in that section of country and is susceptible of still greater improvement. A good opportunity is offered to those who wish a safe place for their negroes—and as an investment, it would prove highly profitable.

The mules, stock and farming implements are also for sale. For information, apply to

JAS. M. MORSEHEAD, C. M. E.
or
JAS. W. D. REYNOLDS, Adm'r.

TERMS:—CASH.

Greensboro, N. C., Nov. 19/64.—det

PERSONS wishing to subscribe to the "Raleigh Mutual Relief and Benevolent Association," can find subscription lists at the Auction House, Book Store and Drug Store.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1864, by J. S. TAYLOR, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Sherman's Movements.

MACON, Nov. 18.—The excitement in town has somewhat subsided. No definite intelligence of the whereabouts of the enemy. He is supposed to be in the neighborhood of Griffin, burning every thing in his rear. He will meet a warm reception if he attempts to come here.

The Yankees Advancing on Macon.

MACON, Nov. 19.—The military authorities are active and vigilant, and every man is under arms. Confidence is being restored. The enemy are believed to be on our right—distant about thirty miles. The city will be defended to the last.

Yankee News.

RICHMOND, Nov. 18.—Baltimore papers of the 17th received. Considerable excitement prevailed at Hagerstown, Penn., from an apprehended border raid.

Bermuda advices say the Chickamauga arrived there with five feet of water in hole, for repairs on 7th. She had destroyed a bark and two schooners in addition to those previously reported. The trial of the St. Albans raiders has been postponed to the 14th December.

A later arrival from Europe brings confirmation of the departure of Semmes from Bay Finckhall in an armed vessel called *New Alabama*. Gold 226.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Nov. 19.—An official telegram at the War Department, says Gen. Pickett reports that on the night of the 17th, a portion of the enemy's picket line in his front was taken possession of and held. One Col. Kaufman two captains, two Lieuts. and one hundred and thirteen privates were captured besides their dead and wounded on the ground.

Our loss one killed nine wounded.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Nov. 19.—The Senate passed the bill to authorize the exchange of registered bonds of the fifteen million loan, for coupon bonds; also passed the bill, suspending for thirty days so much of the act organizing forces to serve during the war as provides for persons mentioned therein, shall not be required to perform military service out of the State in which they reside. The bill last mentioned was communicated to the House and passed. The House also adopted a resolution for the appointment of a Joint Committee to appeal to all the respective State Governments to reduce the number of State officers exempted from military service.

From the North.

RICHMOND, Nov. 19.—The Baltimore American of the 17th—afternoon edition has been received. It contains very little news. Gold at first bid in New York on Thursday was 221. Pope in his official report of his operations in the matter of the Northwest, says he is insuring peace, and indicates that he intends to do away with treaties. His plan is to make the Indians behave, and require the white man to deal fairly with the Indians.

Gen. Burnside arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 16th, and proceeded immediately to the front. The official vote of Maryland for Lincoln is 37,500; for McClellan 32,400.

We have received no Richmond papers since last Wednesday. Cause unknown; but said to be on account of failure of connection in the Railroad trains.

The Legislature will convene this day, should a quorum of Members be present. We noticed quite a number in the city yesterday.

THE "TALLAHASSEE."—This steamer has had no fight with the enemy's ships, and is now perfectly sound in every part. If the fight reported to the New York papers by the *Arago's* Captain took place at all, it was probably with a blockade runner.

OBITUARY.

Of the large number of citizens of the town of Newbern who have lately been removed by death, there is none whose loss is more deeply felt than that of JOHN M. F. HARRISON, whose laborious and anxious life was terminated by a lingering disease at High Point, N. C., on the 8th inst., in the 40th year of his age, where he was buried with Masonic honors.

Mr. Harrison was born in Jones county, in this State, on the 25th of October, 1825, and was the son of James Harrison, a farmer, and at one time the representative of that county in our Legislature. After the death of his father, which occurred upwards of twenty years ago, he, with his widowed mother, whom he survived only a few years, and an only sister, moved to the town of Newbern, and immediately concluded arrangements for merchandising. To this business he devoted himself and pursued it with unwearied diligence until the capture of that town by the enemy's forces. With many others he then left his property and the comforts of a once happy home forever behind him to follow the fortunes of his country.

This course he never regretted, and preferred exile, with all its miseries, and even death itself, to a habitation with the enemy. All kind of improvements and institutions for the benefit of the State, especially for the education of the poor, he lived, found him an earnest and liberal supporter. He was, as many will doubtless remember, the pioneer in the erection of those handsome and costly storehouses in the town of Newbern. He was likewise the owner of the celebrated Stanley property, where he resided for several years previous to the occupation of it by General Burnside, when it fell into his hands and was made his headquarters while he remained in command in North Carolina.

At the organization of the Bank of Commerce he was elected a director, as he was also of the Newbern Mutual Fire Insurance Company, both of which places he filled, until his death, with intelligence and independence. His highly honorable conduct and benevolent disposition had won him the esteem and affection of a large circle of friends in the Masonic Fraternity, and after filling various offices in St. John's Lodge, No. 3, Newbern, he was elected Worshipful Master, which place he held when he died. This exalted position alone, to those who knew the character of the Mason who had occupied it for nearly a century past, many of whom were not only distinguished Masons in the Lodge but distinguished citizens of the State, is sufficient proof of his worth as a man and his loss to the town of Newbern. He was personally much esteemed in his native county of Jones and in the town of Newbern, and by many of his fellow-citizens at High Point, and throughout the State he will be remembered with affection and regret. Some years since he married the daughter of the Hon. Wm. S. Blinkfield, of Newbern, and by her, who survives him, leaves a youthful family. But may their grief and that of his friends be assuaged by the knowledge that the approach of death had no terrors for him. Up to his last moments, although in a state of extreme weakness, his hand was steady and his mind was clear and composed. The early lessons of a Christian mother were not lost. No threatening clouds overhung his future. He followed her pathway to the grave and the dark valley and shadow of death was illumined by the immortal hopes which can only come from the Christian's faith.